

step to give back to the community in which they live and work without asking anything in return.

It is a great honor to be able to rise today and commend this giving group of people from Springfield, Massachusetts. Their commitment to family entertainment and charity is admirable and sets an excellent example to others. This spring the Melha Shriners will go out with their circus tent. And this spring for the 50th year in a row, they will bring laughs to children, smiles to adults, and they will give back to the community as only they can do. I am proud to be a long-time supporter of the Melha Shriners, and so I wish you luck with the circus this year and hope for 50 more years of the Shriners.

**A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING
THE RETIREMENT OF JAMES E.
CARNES**

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, James E. Carnes served the people of Ohio as a member of the Ohio State Senate for 9 years; and

Whereas, James E. Carnes has served as Chairman of the Senate's Finance Committee, overseeing the State budget; and

Whereas, James E. Carnes is currently the longest serving member of the Ohio State Senate; and

Whereas, James E. Carnes has used his position within the Ohio State Senate to help better the lives of thousands of people; and

Whereas, James E. Carnes has been appointed to continue his service to the citizens of Ohio as the Deputy Director of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources; and

Whereas, James E. Carnes must be commended for his dedication to improving the State of Ohio and his willingness to continue this service through his new appointment.

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in celebrating James E. Carnes' 9 years of service in the Ohio State Senate and wish him the best of luck in his new position.

**CELEBRATING WISCONSIN'S
LEGAL HISTORY**

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 2004

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of an important historic program that celebrates famous cases throughout Wisconsin's legal history and honors Wisconsin's Women Jurists.

This year, Wisconsinites have had the opportunity to take part in a traveling exhibit showcasing the rich history of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. The exhibit examines several of the influential cases Wisconsin has confronted during its over 150 years, including slavery, women's suffrage, and mandatory education for children. I commend the members of the Wisconsin Legal History Com-

mittee for their efforts in developing this exhibit so that this generation has the opportunity to learn from Wisconsin's extensive legal history.

On March 17, 2004, for the first time in Wisconsin's history, Judge Maxine A. White, District Director of the National Association of Women Judges, with the assistance of over 25 sponsoring legal associations and community groups, will unveil the portraits of fifteen Wisconsin Women Jurists who are retired or deceased. I am excited that the changing face of the Wisconsin judiciary is being recognized in this exhibit. These 15 female jurists served the courts of Wisconsin between 1972 and 2003 and covered eight different counties across the State—Olga Bennett, Vernon County Court (1969–75); Vel R. Phillips, Milwaukee County Court (1971–73); Martha Bablitch, Court of Appeals, District IV (1978–85); Leah M. Lampon, Milwaukee County Circuit Court (1978–93); Donna J. Muza, Dunn County Circuit Court (1979–98); Arlene D. Connors, Milwaukee County Circuit Court (1980–98); Janine P. Geske, Milwaukee County Circuit Court (1981–93); Wisconsin Supreme Court (1993–98); Vivi L. Dilweg, Brown County Circuit Court (1982–99); Marianne E. Becker, Waukesha County Circuit Court (1985–2003); Paulette L. Siebers (1985–86), Dane County Circuit Court; Susan R. Steingass, Dane County Circuit Court (1985–93); Virginia A. Wolfe, Sauk County Circuit Court (1988–2000); Louise Tesmer, Milwaukee County Circuit Court (1989–2001); Jacqueline Schellinger, Milwaukee County Circuit Court (1992–2003); Nancy E. Wheeler, Racine County Circuit Court (1993–98).

I have had the privilege of getting to know several of these amazing women, and it has been such an honor to learn from them.

I would also like to congratulate and commend Judge White on her leadership of this event, and Wisconsin Justice Ann Walsh Bradley, who will receive the prestigious American Judicature Society's "Herbert Harley" Award at the March 17 event. The "Herbert Harley" Award is given to individuals who have made outstanding efforts to improve the administration of justice in their State. Justice Ann Walsh Bradley is certainly deserving of this award for her tireless work on behalf of Wisconsin.

**TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF DON RICHARDSON'S RETIREMENT FROM
HIGHLAND PARK HIGH SCHOOL**

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 2004

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Don Richardson from Highland Park High School on the occasion of his upcoming retirement. I have the pleasure of representing Highland Park High School in Congress, and I am proud to have four alums from Highland Park High School on my staff and two of them that played football for Coach Richardson.

Coach Richardson retires as the defensive coordinator for the Highland Park Scots football team. Don Richardson has been a career educator for 34 years, including 31 distinguished years with the Highland Park Independent School District. In his capacity with the Highland Park football team, Coach Rich-

ardson has been a jack-of-all-trades. In his tenure, he has served as the head football coach, offensive coordinator, offensive line coach, and defensive coordinator.

I salute Coach Richardson for the positive influence that he has had on his players and students over the last 31 years. Off the playing field, he has been an outstanding government and history teacher for Highland Park High School. Coach Richardson was selected by his teaching peers as the Highland Park High School Teacher of the Year for 1998–1999. He is a role model of leadership and dependability, and he will be greatly missed by future Highland Park football teams and by his former players and fans in the stands on Friday nights. Highland Park's football team is a benchmark of success within Dallas County year in and year out. Coach Richardson's coaching abilities greatly contribute to the team's victories on the field, as he puts his players in the best positions to make game-changing plays.

Highland Park's football team has historically been one of the best programs in the State. Highland Park ranks fourth in the State for all-time victories with 637 and is fifth in all-time playoff victories with 62.

Coach Richardson's family has played a vital role in his success over the years. Don's loving wife, Carolyn, and children, Sharla Cassiano and Kyle Richardson, have brought him great warmth and support. Sharla was an All-Sun Belt Conference volleyball player at Louisiana Tech, and Kyle played linebacker for the University of Texas Longhorns.

I wish Coach Richardson and his family a pleasant start to his well-earned retirement, and I thank him for his years of dedicated service in education.

**A PROCLAMATION COMMEMORATING THE 99TH BIRTHDAY OF
THE BRIDGEPORT AERIE NO. 995**

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, the Bridgeport Aerie No. 995 Fraternal Order of Eagles is celebrating 99 years of service to the Bridgeport area; and

Whereas, the Bridgeport Eagles have contributed untold volunteer hours in building character, citizenship, and leadership to the community; and

Whereas, the Bridgeport Eagles must be commended for its hard work and dedication in providing an outstanding service to the Bridgeport area; and

Therefore, I join with the residents of Bridgeport and the entire 18th Congressional District in recognizing the Bridgeport Aerie No. 995 Fraternal Order of Eagles for 99 years of community service.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 2004

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on the legislative day of Tuesday, February 24,

2004, the House had a vote on S. 714, legislation that would authorize the Bureau of Land Management to convey land to Douglas County, OR. On House rollcall vote No. 27, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

HONORING CLARK KERR

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 2004

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the man who created the blueprint for public higher education in the United States, Clark Kerr. On December 1, 2003, Mr. Kerr passed away at the age of 92 in El Cerrito, California. The 9th Congressional District salutes and thanks him for his tireless and spirited service.

As the most distinguished American academic administrator of his day, and the man who introduced free university tuition in California, Clark Kerr was known as the Henry Ford of higher education. His nine-year tenure as president of the University of California in the 1960s, and his earlier chancellorship of the Berkeley campus (1952–58), set the standard for American universities.

After being elected governor in 1967, Ronald Reagan slashed the UC budget by 10 percent and threatened to bring in tuition fees. Kerr demurred, and was denounced as a sympathizer. Following an illegal harassment campaign conducted by the CIA and the FBI, the Board of Regents was persuaded to vote 14–8 for Kerr's dismissal. Yet he was never bitter, and the student uproar at Berkeley raged on after his departure.

Although offered posts at Harvard and Stanford universities, Kerr chose instead to head the Carnegie commission on higher education, where he produced a series of publications covering every aspect of higher education. These continue to be essential reading for educators, but when he left in 1980, the institution closed. Without Kerr, apparently, it was inoperable.

Kerr's earlier master plan for Californian higher education had a big impact across the U.S. and brought him renown abroad.

It established three tuition-free tiers: community colleges offering two-year courses; state colleges open to the top third of high school graduates and granting bachelor's and master's degrees; and the UC system, taking the top eighth of students and able to award doctorates.

The plan became law in April 1960, immediately making California a leader in American higher education, and earning Kerr praise for "mass-producing low-cost quality education and research potential for a nation that hungered deeply for both". Later, while at the Carnegie commission, he moderated his views on free tuition, reflecting that "a very high proportion of students at UC came from upper-income families. This was a free ride for the well-to-do. I now think it is better to charge a moderate level of tuition and have a strong program of financial aid for those who can't afford it." In 1972, Congress translated this financial aid program into the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant, later known as Pell Grants.

Kerr's years as UC president coincided with some of the most tumultuous periods of stu-

dent protests. In 1961, he responded to complaints that a communist was speaking to Berkeley students by declaring that "the university is not engaged in making ideas safe for students. It is engaged in making students safe for ideas." As the protests became increasingly bitter, however, he found himself caught between liberal students and conservative politicians.

Kerr was born May 17, 1911 in Pennsylvania, the son of an apple farmer and a milliner, who imbued their son with a deep respect for education. His father was the first member of his family to go to university and spoke four languages; his mother had left school at 12 but postponed getting married until she had saved enough money to fund a college education for her future children. Kerr graduated from Swarthmore College, where he was president of the student union. He also became a Quaker. He took an MA in economics at Stanford, and transferred to Berkeley for his PhD before entering the new field of labor economics. He taught for a bit at the London School of Economics and at Stanford, and then went into labor negotiating, completing 500 settlements up and down the West Coast. He would later emphasize negotiating skills as essential for leading faction-racked universities.

Kerr returned to Berkeley as an academic in 1945, as many ex-service personnel were entering higher education thanks to the GI bill. As the cold war gathered momentum, the UC Regents demanded that all professors sign a loyalty oath, and this controversy changed Kerr's life. He became a powerful advocate of faculty views and, in 1952, his peers successfully recommended him for chancellor. During his Berkeley leadership, he added eight new residence halls and expanded the faculty.

As head of the entire UC system, he doubled the number of students, broadened three specialized campuses and added three new ones—at San Diego, Irvine and Santa Cruz—bringing the total to nine. He also wrote *The Uses of the University* (1963), which developed the idea of the modern research institution as what Kerr called the "multiversity". Two volumes of memoirs appeared in 2001 and earlier this year.

Catherine, his wife of 69 years, survives him, as do two sons and a daughter. Finally, as we honor Mr. Kerr today, I want to thank him for being a noble visionary and humanitarian. I take great pride in joining Clark's family, friends and colleagues to recognize and celebrate the accomplishments and contributions of Clark Kerr.

IN SUPPORT OF TAIWAN'S MARCH 20, 2004 REFERENDUM

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 2004

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Taiwanese government's decision to hold a referendum on March 20, 2004, thus allowing their citizens to exhibit a true expression of democracy. It is clearly in the best interests of the United States to promote the spread of democracy, and to defend democracy wherever it exists, and I therefore urge my colleagues as well as the current Ad-

ministration to support Taiwan's right to hold this referendum free from intimidation or threat of force from any nation.

In 2001, President Bush declared that America would do whatever it takes to defend Taiwan. Now it is time for us to act on this promise, not by a show of military force but by a show of vocal support for Taiwan's desire to express its democratic form of government. On March 20, 2004, Taiwan plans to hold a referendum to ask voters two questions on governmental relations with the PRC. First, Taiwanese citizens will be asked if they agree that their government should acquire more advanced anti-missile weapons to strengthen Taiwan's self-defense capabilities if the PRC refuses to remove the missiles it currently has targeting Taiwan. Second, they will be asked if they are in favor of negotiations with the PRC to reach a peaceful resolution to cross-strait differences. The people of Taiwan, and not the Government of the People's Republic of China, should have the sole right and responsibility for determining the future of Taiwan. Within this right of self-determination for the Taiwanese people lies the undeniable right of the Taiwanese government to hold referenda votes, when necessary, to assist the government in making key decisions that will effect the lives of their constituency.

As a democracy, Taiwan has shown great promise. Over the past decades, Taiwan has gone from having a one-party, martial law dictatorship to a growing democracy that has shown great respect for human rights and freedoms. It has also become a strong ally of the United States as well as a stabilizing democratic force in the Asian Pacific region. Now, Taiwan is in need of American assistance to preserve and defend the democratic form of government that it has worked so hard to create.

President Woodrow Wilson once said, "Just what is it that America stands for? If she stands for one thing more than another it is for the sovereignty of self-governing people." Mr. Speaker, as the foremost promoter of democracy and a country that stands for the sovereignty of the people, the United States cannot allow the collective voice of the Taiwanese people to be muffled due to intimidation from the People's Republic of China. It is the right of the Taiwanese people to be the sovereign rulers of their fate. I urge my colleagues and the administration to support this right as well as the growth of democracy in Taiwan.

INTRODUCING A BILL TO PROHIBIT THE COMPARATIVE COST ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM FROM OPERATING IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 2, 2004

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation that will prohibit the comparative cost adjustment program, as included in the recently passed Medicare bill, from operating in the State of Florida. My bill serves as a companion to legislation introduced last week by Florida's two Senators BOB GRAHAM and BILL NELSON. I am pleased that this legislation enjoys the full support of every Democrat in Florida's Congressional delegation.